

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 940 043 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:

19.02.2003 Bulletin 2003/08

(51) Int Cl.7: H04N 7/58

(86) International application number:

PCT/GB97/03142

(21) Application number: 97912358.5

(87) International publication number:

WO 98/023093 (28.05.1998 Gazette 1998/21)

(22) Date of filing: 14.11.1997

(54) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MODIFYING TABLES OF DATA

VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUR VERÄNDERUNG VON DATENTABELLEN

PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF SERVANT A MODIFIER DES TABLES DE DONNEES

(84) Designated Contracting States:

DE FR GB

(56) References cited:

EP-A- 0 714 213

EP-A- 0 735 776

WO-A-95/26595

WO-A-96/08115

(30) Priority: 19.11.1996 GB 9624001

(43) Date of publication of application:

08.09.1999 Bulletin 1999/36

(73) Proprietor: Tandberg Television ASA

1326 Lysaker (NO)

- BUNGUM O W: "TRANSMULTIPLEXING, TRANSCONTROL AND TRANSSCRAMBLING OF MPEG-2/DVB SIGNAL" INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING CONVENTION, 12 September 1996, pages 288-293, XP002040478
- STAMMNITZ P ET AL: "HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSPORT STREAM DEMULTIPLEXER FOR THE HDTV DEMONSTRATOR" SIGNAL PROCESSING OF HDTV. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON HDTV, 1995, pages 435-441, XP002046490
- D.BIERE ET AL.: "A flexible and modular approach for transmission of digital TV and for interactive services" INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING CONVENTION 1995, 14 - 18 September 1995, IEE, LONDON, UK, pages 195-201, XP002053024
- SARGINSON P A: "MPEG-2: A TUTORIAL INTRODUCTION TO THE SYSTEMS LAYER" IEE COLLOQUIUM ON MPEG WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT ISN'T, 1 January 1995, pages 4/1-4/13, XP000560804

(72) Inventors:

- CARTWRIGHT, Charles
Southampton, Hampshire SO15 5NS (GB)
- WILSON, Giles, Flat 3
Winchester, Hampshire SO23 9AS (GB)
- CAINES, Christopher
Yately GU46 6DQ (GB)

(74) Representative: Molyneaux, Martyn William et al

Wildman, Harrold, Allen & Dixon
11th Floor, Tower 3,
Clements Inn,
London WC2A 2AZ (GB)

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

EP 0 940 043 B1

Description

[0001] The present invention concerns a method and apparatus for modifying tables of data included in a digital stream of encoded data. The invention is of particular application to modifying the data in tables of data included in the digital transport stream of a digitally compressed television signal.

[0002] An MPEG-2 digital compressed television signal contains, along with the digital encoded and compressed video and audio signal information, further information relating to the video and audio signal information. The further information is divided into two groups or categories referred to as system information (SI) and programme specific information (PSI). Within these groups or categories of information are tables of data each of which carries information about particular parameters, e.g., about the network that the signal is carried on, or about a particular service on the network or about a particular event (programme) which is being shown on that service.

[0003] Each table as presented to this invention may be broken down into sections, if it is large enough. Sections of tables each have a header identifying the type of table and therefore the type of information within the section. The actual data that the MPEG-2 decoders use is contained within descriptors inside the sections. These descriptors can be text information for display on screen, numbers, codes or links identifying the location of other tables or the location of a particular service within the transport stream. More detail is publicly available within the ISO/IEC 13818-1 MPEG-2 systems specification and ETS 300468 ETSI, SI specification and is well known to those skilled in the art. Professional and consumer receivers use the data contained in the tables to guide the decoding of the data for the viewer and to provide information such as programme guides for the viewer.

[0004] If a MPEG-2 transport stream is locally transferred from one medium to another medium, the system information and programme specific information may become inaccurate. Examples of transfers include transfers from a satellite transmission medium, to a cable or terrestrial transmission medium, or where the data rate of the transport stream is changed locally, or where services are removed locally from the transport stream. Any inaccurate information may stop MPEG-2 receiver/decoders from correctly decoding the transport stream information to display pictures and provide programme guides and any other additional services. It is therefore necessary to reflect any actual local changes with appropriate modification to the data in the SI and PSI tables.

[0005] A general overview of transmultiplexing, transcontrol and transscrambling can be found in the article entitled "Transmultiplexing, transcontrol and transscrambling of MPEG-2/DVB signal" by Bungum, O., published in International Broadcasting Convention, 12

September 1996 (pages 288 to 293).

[0006] The SI and PSI tables in the MPEG-2 transport stream are subject to continuous updating changes at their source. Consequently the SI and PSI tables must not only be modified to take account of local changes but must also be transmitted to include the continuous updating changes. Furthermore as is known to those skilled in the art, the SI and PSI tables are encapsulated and encoded within the MPEG-2 transport stream with tables split into sub-tables and sections where each section is spread across several nonconsecutive transport stream packets. The asynchronous nature of the information and the real-time changes in the information make its modification and transmission very difficult.

[0007] If the MPEG-2 transport stream is processed so that tables of information are replaced by new, fixed and locally generated tables, the replacement tables will contain information which is appropriate to the local changes in the transport stream but will fail to take account of continuous updating changes to the tables in the incoming transport stream.

[0008] If the MPEG-2 transport stream is processed by reading the stream into a buffer and editing all the data in real time, very significant and expensive processing power would be needed to deal with problems identifying which table to edit when the tables overlap across multiple packet boundaries.

[0009] There is therefore a need for a method and apparatus which can efficiently modify the tables of data in a stream of encoded data which can take account of continuous updating changes to the tables.

[0010] According to a first aspect of this invention there is provided a method as claimed in claim 1 herein.

[0011] According to a second aspect of this invention there is provided apparatus as claimed in claim 6 herein.

[0012] The invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 shows a television transmission system including a transcoder incorporating the present invention; and

Fig. 2 shows a block flow diagram of the transcoder included in the system of Fig. 1.

[0013] Referring now to Fig 1, there is shown, in outline form, a television transmission system including one or more encoders 10 to encode digital television signals to be multiplexed by a multiplexer 11 and modulated by a modulator 12. The modified signal in the form of an MPEG-2 digital transport stream is applied to a satellite transmission link denoted generally by the numeral 13. The satellite transmission link is connected to supply the input digital transport stream to a transcoder 14 from which transmissions may be made as terrestrial, cable, telecommunications or further satellite transmissions at the option and under the control of the operator of the transcoder.

[0014] The transcoder is shown in greater detail in Fig 2. The input transport stream is applied to an extraction block 15, which includes filters responsive to the header information in each table section header to extract the tables from the input transport stream. The block 15 operates under the control of a data processor 16 to extract whole sections of tables before passing them to a memory in the form of a dynamic random access memory (DRAM). Since sections of different tables may overlap in time, the block 15 includes several filters to extract different table sections simultaneously. The processor 16 has a polling routine to decide what the filters in block 15 should look for next.

[0015] The transport stream from which tables have been extracted is passed to a filter 17 which removes packets from the transport stream that are no longer required and the incomplete transport stream passes on to a buffer 18. The output from the buffer 18 passes to a multiplexer 19 which also has an input connected to receive data from a buffer 20 and an input to receive null data. The output from the multiplexer 19 is a regenerated MPEG-2 transport stream.

[0016] To identify which packets are to be removed, the Packet Identifier (PID) of the dropped service components must be identified. The operator supplies to the processor the name of the service which he wishes to remove and the processor refers to the tables extracted by the block 15. The Service Description Table and the Programme Association Table allow the processor to get part way to the PID of the dropped service components but the processor also requires information from the Programme Map Tables which lists all the PIDs for the components in a service.

[0017] Since there are many Programme Map Tables on many different PIDs, the block 15 is unable to extract these fast enough to keep a programme map table list complete and up to date. To deal with this, the PIDs of all the Programme Map Tables are extracted from the Programme Association Table and stored as a list in the memory within the data processor 16. In real time, the PID of every packet in the transport stream is checked against this list. If a packet is recognised as a Programme Map Table packet, then it is tapped off and copied into a high speed static random access memory (SRAM) which the processor 16 can access for service component PIDs. The Programme Map Table in the high speed SRAM is always correct and does not lag the information in the transport stream. It can thus be used by the processor 16 to control the filter 17.

[0018] The data processor 16 uses information in the tables extracted from the transport stream by the block 15 and information entered by the operator to select which packets are to be removed from the transport stream and generates new reprocessed tables which are supplied to the buffer to be multiplexed with the output from the buffer 18. The regenerated transport stream takes null data to pad out the transport stream in those cases where the packets which are inserted by

way of the buffer 20, are insufficient to fill the transport stream.

[0019] The system shown in Fig 2 may not extract every possible table but may pass some of them through unchanged because of practical processing limitations.

[0020] To stop the content of unchanged tables causing problems in receiver decoders, the linking references to these unchanged tables are removed from the tables that are modified. In other words these unchanged tables are "orphaned". Because these orphaned tables are always at the bottom of a linking hierarchy, they cannot damage or corrupt information or links to information in other tables. Some descriptors inside tables that are processed are also removed to reduce processing requirements further.

[0021] In one embodiment there are two tables that are unchanged. They are the Event Information table and the Programme Map Table. The Event Information Table contains large amounts of potentially rapidly changing data which refers to the actual schedule of events on a service. The Programme Map Table may appear on any PID and since this is one of the parameters used to filter data into memory, it would be necessary to continuously poll each PID to see if the Programme Map Table on that PID had changed and ensure that those changes were up to date in the table being newly generated.

Claims

1. A method of modifying tables of data included in an input digital stream of encoded data, the method comprising the steps of extracting (15) sections of tables of data from the stream, processing (16) the extracted sections of tables to identify packets of data which is to be dropped, filtering (17) the stream to filter out the identified packets of data, inserting new data packets (16) into the extracted tables to replace dropped data packets and so forming modified tables of data, removing linking references to unchanged tables from the modified tables, and multiplexing (19) the filtered stream with the modified tables of data to form an output digital stream of encoded data.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising providing the digital stream of encoded data as a digital television signal.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, further comprising passing unchanged further tables of data included in the digital stream into the output digital stream of encoded data.
4. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the step of multiplexing (19) the filtered stream with the modified tables of data in-

cludes incorporating null data to fill the output stream.

5. A method as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the step of processing the extracted tables includes extracting packet identifiers of all Programme Map Tables, storing the packet identifiers in a list in a memory associated with a processor, checking in real time the packet identifier of every packet in the digital stream with said list and if a packet in said digital stream is recognised as being in said list, tapping off said packet into a static random access memory for use by said processor to control a filter performing said filtering step. 5 10
6. Apparatus for modifying tables of data included in a digital stream of encoded data, the apparatus comprising means (15) to receive and extract sections of tables of data from the stream, processing means (16) to process the extracted sections of tables to identify data which is to be dropped, filtering means (17) to filter out the identified packets of data from the stream, the processing means being adapted to insert new data packets into the extracted tables to replace dropped data packets and so form modified tables of data, means to remove linking references to the unchanged tables from the modified tables, and multiplexing means (19) to multiplex the filtered stream with the modified tables of data to form an output digital stream of encoded data. 15 20
7. Apparatus as claimed in claim 6, adapted to modify tables of data included in an input digital stream of encoded data representing a digital television signal. 25 30
8. Apparatus as claimed in claim 6 or 7, adapted to pass further tables unchanged from the input digital stream of encoded data to the output digital stream of encoded data. 35 40
9. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 8, wherein the multiplexing means are connected to receive an input of null data to fill the output stream. 45
10. Apparatus as claimed in any of claims 6 to 9, wherein the processing means (16) is arranged to extract packet identifiers of all Programme Map Tables, storing means are provided to store the packet identifiers in a list and the processing means is arranged to check in real time the packet identifier of every packet in the digital stream with those in said list and if a packet in said digital stream is recognised as being in said list, said processor means is arranged to tap off said packet into a static random access memory for use by said processor means to control the filtering means. 50 55

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Modifizieren von in einem digitalen Eingabestrom von codierten Daten enthaltenen Datentabellen, wobei das Verfahren die folgenden Schritte umfaßt: das Entnehmen (15) von Abschnitten von Datentabellen aus dem Strom, das Verarbeiten (16) der entnommenen Abschnitte von Tabellen zum Bezeichnen von Datenpaketen, die ausgelassen werden sollen, das Filtern (17) des Stroms zum Herausfiltern der bezeichneten Datenpakete, das Einfügen von neuen Datenpaketen (16) in die entnommenen Tabellen zum Ersetzen von ausgelassenen Datenpaketen und damit zum Ausbilden von modifizierten Datentabellen, das Entfernen von Verknüpfungsreferenzen zu ungeänderten Tabellen aus den modifizierten Tabellen und das Multiplexieren (19) des gefilterten Stroms mit den modifizierten Datentabellen zum Ausbilden eines digitalen Ausgabestroms von codierten Daten.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, des weiteren mit dem Bereitstellen des digitalen Stroms von codierten Daten als digitales Fernsehsignal.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, des weiteren mit dem Einleiten von in dem digitalen Strom enthaltenen ungeänderten weiteren Datentabellen in den digitalen Ausgabestrom von codierten Daten.
4. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Schritt des Multiplexierens (19) des gefilterten Stroms mit den modifizierten Datentabellen das Einbringen von Leerdaten zum Füllen des Ausgabestroms umfaßt.
5. Verfahren nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei der Schritt des Verarbeitens der entnommenen Tabellen das Entnehmen von Paketbezeichnern aller Programmauflistungstafeln, das Speichern der Paketbezeichner in einer Liste in einem einem Prozessor zugeordneten Speicher, das Prüfen des Paketbezeichners jedes Pakets in dem digitalen Strom mit der Liste in Echtzeit und, wenn ein Paket in dem digitalen Strom als in der Liste vorhanden erkannt wird, das Abnehmen des Pakets in einen statischen Direktzugriffsspeicher zur Verwendung durch den Prozessor zum Steuern eines den Filterschritt ausführenden Filters umfaßt.
6. Vorrichtung zum Modifizieren von in einem digitalen Strom von codierten Daten enthaltenen Datentabellen, wobei die Vorrichtung folgendes umfaßt: Mittel (15) zum Empfangen und zum Entnehmen von Abschnitten von Datentabellen aus dem Strom, Verarbeitungsmittel (16) zum Verarbeiten der entnommenen Abschnitte von Tabellen zum Bezeichnen von Daten, die ausgelassen werden sollen, Fil-

termittel (17) zum Herausfiltern der bezeichneten Datenpakete aus dem Strom, wobei die Verarbeitungsmittel neue Datenpakete in die entnommenen Tabellen einfügen können, um ausgelassene Datenpakete zu ersetzen und damit modifizierte Datentabellen auszubilden, Mittel zum Entfernen von Verknüpfungsreferenzen zu den ungeänderten Tabellen aus den modifizierten Tabellen und Multiplexiermittel (19) zum Multiplexieren des gefilterten Stroms mit den modifizierten Datentabellen, um einen digitalen Ausgabestrom von codierten Daten auszubilden.

7. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 6, die Datentabellen modifizieren kann, die in einem digitalen Eingabestrom von ein digitales Fernsehsignal darstellenden codierten Daten enthalten sind.
8. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 6 oder 7, die weitere, ungeänderte Tabellen aus dem digitalen Eingabestrom von codierten Daten in den digitalen Ausgabestrom von codierten Daten einleiten kann.
9. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 6 bis 8, wobei die Multiplexiermittel (16) so verbunden sind, daß sie eine Eingabe von Leerdaten zum Füllen des Ausgabestroms empfangen.
10. Vorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 6 bis 9, wobei die Verarbeitungsmittel (16) so angeordnet sind, daß sie Paketbezeichner aller Programmauflistungstafeln entnehmen, Speichermittel zum Speichern der Paketbezeichner in einer Liste vorgesehen sind, und die Verarbeitungsmittel so angeordnet sind, daß sie den Paketbezeichner jedes Pakets in dem digitalen Strom in Echtzeit mit denen in der Liste prüfen und, wenn ein Paket in dem digitalen Strom als in der Liste vorhanden erkannt wird, die Verarbeitungsmittel so angeordnet sind, daß sie das Paket in einen statischen Direktzugriffsspeicher zur Verwendung durch das Prozessormittel abnehmen, um die Filtermittel zu steuern.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour modifier des tables de données incluses dans un flux numérique d'entrée de données codées, le procédé comprenant les étapes consistant à extraire (15) des sections de tables de données du flux, à traiter (16) les sections extraites des tables pour identifier des paquets de données à laisser tomber, à filtrer (17) le flux pour éliminer par filtrage les paquets de données identifiés, à insérer de nouveaux paquets de données (16) dans les tables extraites pour remplacer des paquets de données éliminés et pour former ainsi des tables de données modifiées, à retirer des références de

liaison à des tables inchangées depuis les tables modifiées et à multiplexer (19) le flux filtré avec les tables de données modifiées pour former un flux numérique de sortie de données codées.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à réaliser le flux numérique de données codées comme signal de télévision numérique.
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à passer d'autres tables de données inchangées incluses dans le flux numérique dans le flux numérique de sortie de données codées.
4. Procédé selon l'une des revendications précédentes, où l'étape de multiplexage (19) du flux filtré avec les tables de données modifiées comprend l'incorporation de données de zéro pour remplir le flux de sortie.
5. Procédé selon l'une des revendications précédentes, où l'étape de traitement des tables extraites comprend l'extraction d'identificateurs de paquets de toutes les Tables de Cartes de Programme, le stockage des identificateurs de paquets dans une liste dans une mémoire associée à un organe de traitement, la vérification en temps réel de l'identificateur de paquets de chaque paquet dans le flux numérique avec ladite liste et si un paquet dans ledit flux numérique est reconnu comme figurant sur ladite liste, prélever ledit paquet dans une mémoire d'accès aléatoire statique pour utilisation par ledit organe de traitement pour commander un filtre exécutant ladite étape de filtrage.
6. Appareil pour modifier des tables de données incluses dans un flux numérique de données codées, l'appareil comprenant un moyen (15) pour recevoir et extraire des sections de tables de données du flux, un moyen de traitement (16) pour traiter les sections de table extraites afin d'identifier des données à éliminer, un moyen de filtrage (17) pour filtrer les paquets de données identifiés du flux, le moyen de traitement étant apte à insérer de nouveaux paquets de données dans les tables extraites pour remplacer les paquets de données éliminés et pour former ainsi des tables de données modifiées, un moyen pour supprimer des références de liaison aux tables inchangées des tables modifiées, et un moyen de multiplexage (19) pour multiplexer le flux filtré avec les tables de données modifiées pour former un flux numérique de sortie de données codées.
7. Appareil selon la revendication 6, apte à modifier des tables de données incluses dans un flux numé-

rique d'entrée de données codées représentant un signal de télévision numérique.

8. Appareil selon la revendication 6 ou 7, apte à faire passer d'autres tables inchangées du flux numérique d'entrée de données codées au flux numérique de sortie de données codées. 5
9. Appareil selon l'une des revendications 6 à 8, où les moyens de multiplexage sont reliés pour recevoir une entrée de données de zéro afin de remplir le flux de sortie. 10
10. Appareil selon l'une des revendications 6 à 9, où le moyen de traitement (16) est agencé pour extraire des identificateurs de paquets de toutes les Tables de Cartes de Programme, des moyens de stockage sont prévus pour stocker les identificateurs de paquets dans une liste, et le moyen de traitement est agencé pour vérifier en temps réel l'identificateur de paquets de chaque paquet dans le flux numérique avec ceux dans ladite liste, et si un paquet dans ledit flux numérique est reconnu comme étant dans ladite liste, ledit moyen de traitement est agencé pour prélever ledit paquet dans une mémoire d'accès aléatoire statique pour utilisation par ledit moyen de traitement afin de commander le moyen de filtrage. 15 20 25

30

35

40

45

50

55

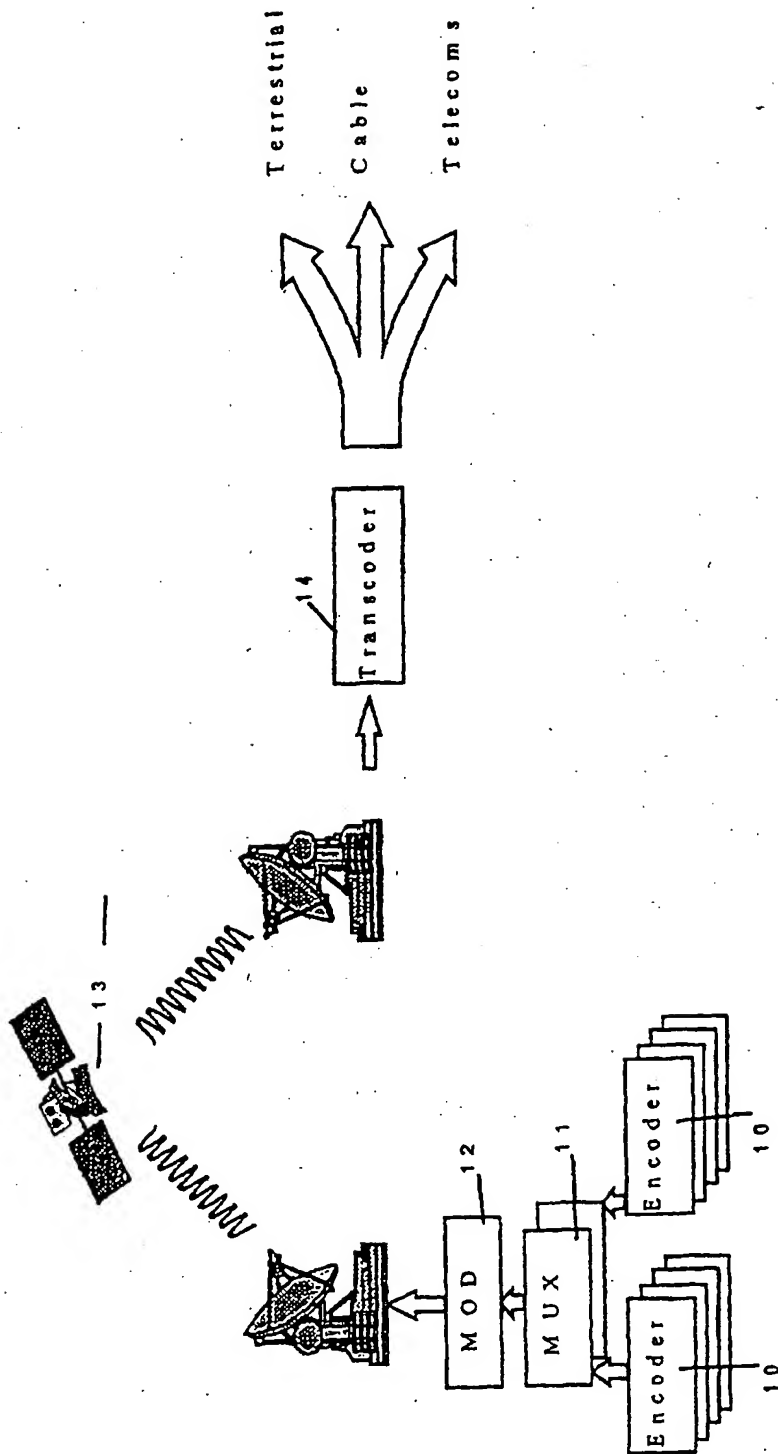


Figure 1

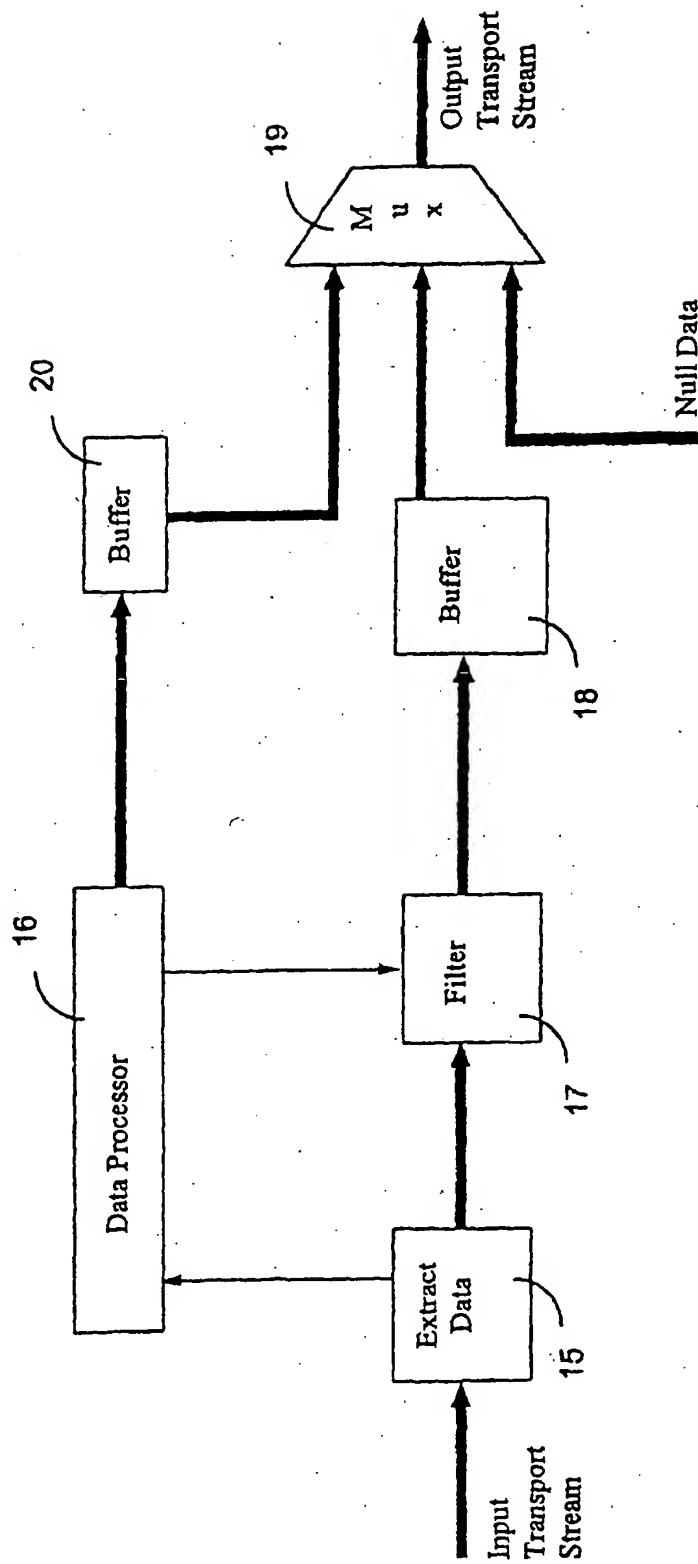


Figure 2